VIRGINIA GAZETTE, OR THE NORFOLK INTELLIGENCER

Do THOU Great LIBERTY! inſpire our Souls.—And make OUR Lives, in THY Poſſeſſion happy,—Or our Deaths GLORIOUS in THY JUST Defence!

From THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 15, to THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 22——1774. (No. 16.)

FRONTIERS of TURKEY, June 1.

LETTERS from Koviadzew, that the Rebels under Pugatſchew are not yet conquered, that he is encamped at the head of 60,000 men between the Jaik and the Wolga; that he was to be joined by the Tartars of Nogais and Olokati, who have already paſſed the Deſerts of Aſtracan; that a great number of the Coſſacks of Don, have ranged themſelves under his ſtandard; that the Detachments which blocked up Orenbourg had retired into Siberia, where they had got great reinforcements; and that the troops under General de Galitzin had not only ſeparated from thoſe under the late General Bibikow, but that they ran a great riſque of being ſurrounded and attacked on all ſides by the Rebels.

PARIS, June 17. The Duke de Choiſeul, who arrived here on Sunday, had the honour to pay his reſpects to the King and Queen the next day, and met with a moſt diſtinguiſhed and honourable reception. He had a very long conference with his Majeſty on the preſent ſituation of public affairs. The return of this nobleman is looked upon as a freſh ray of light upon his Majeſty's throne.

Vienna, June 25. According to letters from Bulgaria, General Kamenſkoy is advanced near Caroſſou, General Suwarow to Hirſowa, Prince Repnin to Lichoreſt, General Sultikow towards Ruſſig. Field-marſhall Romanzow is at preſent at Jalonicza.

Bruſſels, July 4. By letters from France we learn, that the regiments from Picardy and Hainault have been embarked for Corſica, where the natives, particularly thoſe belonging to the diſtrict Niotola, have revolted. They write from that iſland, that a man named Paſkoulini, who ſince the yielding of it up to France has been engaged in the ſervice of this Crown, has juſt taken the part of the rebels, and put himſelf at the head of 2000 men, who have been joined by a part of the regiment raiſed in the iſle; and in general they believe that the rebels are ſupported by the counſels of the brother of the famous Paoli.

LONDON, June 24.

Letters from Copenhagen ſay, that the greateſt preparations are making there for a war; that ſhips are building in every dock in the kingdom, and that the land forces have been greatly augmented, and great encouragement is given to all foreign ſailors that will enter into their ſervice; and that a proclamation has been publiſhed for all Daniſh ſailors to return home within three month's, on pain of impriſonment.

June 27. We have advice from Leghorn, that a Sicilian man of war, was carried into Cagliaria, a Tuniſian zebeck of 22 guns, commanded by the Renegade Hamet Eden Sagran, a native of Provence in France, and formerly a galley ſlave at Marſeilles, who fought with great bravery, having his right arm ſhot away, and two thirds of his crew maſſacred, before he yielded to the man of war.

A letter from Venice, dated June 3. ſays, "By a veſſel juſt arrived here from Paros, we learn, that the Ruſſian grand fleet is divided into ſquadrons, and employed on different expeditions. The ſhips which are gone on that againſt the iſle of Negropont, are commanded by Vice Admiral Greig. His ſquadron conſiſts of ten ſhips of 50 guns and upwards, and ſix frigates beſides gallies and ſmaller veſſels; there is a great number of ſoldiers on board, and ſo well ſupplied, that Negropont will certainly be ſubdued, eſpecially as the Greeks there have lately roſe againſt the Turkiſh government. Chevalier Alexiowna commands an expedition againſt the coaſt of Syria, and Admiral Spiritoſſe himſelf commands another againſt the iſle of Candia."

June 30. The freedom of the city of London will in a few days, it is ſaid, be preſented in a gold box to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter; as a teſtimony of the affection and approbation with which his late conduct has inſpired the citizens.

July 5. A letter from Leghorn, dated June 15, ſays, "They write from Palermo, that another inſurrection happened there lately, in which 120 of the garriſon were killed, and the reſt obliged to retire into the caſtle."

July 15. A correſpondent obſerves, that when the Americans threatens us with a non-importation agreement, they threaten what would be a revenge upon themſelves, as ſuch a meaſure would infallibly raiſe diviſions among themſelves, which muſt contribute to the ruin of that deluded people.

This day a Cabinet Council was held at St. James's, upon affairs of great importance, but no part of the ſubject matter has yet tranſpired.

July 16. Lord North was with the King a long while yeſterday; and 'tis ſaid that ſome unwelcome news brought him to town.

July 18. If we are to have war (ſaid a patriot a few days ſince) all the old rogues muſt turn out, for nobody will lend them a ſhilling. Allowing that to be the caſe, ſaid a miniſterial by-ſtander, the new rogues will turn in, and pick it out of their pockets.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Tobago, to his friend in Edinburgh, dated, King's Bay, March 24.

"On Thurſday the 10th inſtant, in the night, the negroes belonging to the next eſtate where I live, called Betſey's Hope, roſe in rebellion, to the number of two hundred, killed three overſeers, and intended to have killed all the reſt of the white people upon the eſtate; but being alarmed by their firing a piſtol, they narrowly made their eſcape to the neighbouring eſtate in their ſhirts, and gave the alarm, upon which a ſtrong party of the militia was formed to go and attack them. The rebels had broke up all the liquor cellars, and ſecured all the arms and ammunition they could find; and upon the party coming up, they fired upon the militia and afterwards ruſhed into the woods, the party not daring to follow them. It would have made a heart of ſtone bleed to ſee in what cruel manner they cut and maſſacred theſe young lads. The wretches are now in the woods, and ſeveral parties of militia out after them, and ſeverals have ſurrendered themſelves. The governor appears perſonally, and conducts matters with the greateſt judgment. We are in arms night and day, ready for an attack.

A few days ago a large Hamburgher, of 600 tons, laden with ſtores, for Breſt, foundered in the channel, and all on board periſhed.

A gentleman wondering to Charles Fox the other day, why Lord North was not afraid of going through ſuch an unconſtitutional meaſure as the late Quebec bill, "You may depend on it, ſays the other, he has got an abſolution for it."

By the Valentine, Eaſt-Indiaman, lately arrived, advices are received that his Majeſty's Adventure, Capt. Fournaux, was ſafe arrived at the Cape of Good Hope, from a voyage to New Zealand and the Otahite Iſlands. She parted with the Reſolution, Capt. Cocke, off Cape Palliſier, in New Zealand, homeward-bound, all well.

What would have been the conſequence in any other reign, had the Quebec bill met the ſanction of the two Houſes of Parliament? The Diſſent of the Duke of Glouceſter does honour to his heart and mind.

Is there no ſhame in the church? Did only one Biſhop bluſh at the eſtabliſhment of Papacy in Canada?

Would one believe that there was ſuch ſhameleſs effrontery in our Members of Parliament, that they dare glory in their vote for Papacy, and perjuring themſelves to their God and their country?

Orders are gone to France to remit to England and Canada, large aſſortments of croſſes, beads, cowls, and wooden ſhoes.

All our hope hangs on the people. If they do not come forward and ſhew a ſpirit we are ruined. Rouze ye Sons of Liberty and England!

The ſilence of Mr. Wilkes is marvelled at. Lord Chatham expreſſes aſtoniſhment at the tameneſs of the people. It is with them alone to ſave this country, and clean that d——d Augean ſtable weſt of Temple-Bar.

It is too confidently reported that Sir George Saville will be a Peer of England. Hath not that honeſt man too long beheld the fall of virtue and ability when tranſplanted into that unnatural hot houſe? It is like taking a fine plant from the mother-earth, and confining its fibres to a narrow pot, where it cannot vegetate, but muſt wither and decay.

"The Olive, Cranley, from Sierraleone, to Philadelphia, with 170 ſlaves on board, has been blown off the Capes of Virginia in a hard gale of wind, and obliged to bear away for Bermudas; but before ſhe reached the latter place, the ſhip unfortunately took fire by ſome accident, and was burnt down to the water's edge, when ſhe ſunk, and the Capt. together with the crew, and ſlaves, were either drowned or periſhed in the flames.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, June 1.

"The Ruſſian Captain Dergotſchad, of Lieutenant General Kraſminoky's regiment, is juſt arrived here expreſs with advice, that Field Marſhal Romanzow has entirely driven the Turks out of all their poſts at and near Widdin, and has been ſo ſucceſsful, as to take a large ſum in ſpecie, ſome important papers belonging to the Seraſkier of Siliſtria, and thirty baggage waggons, with fourteen braſs field-pieces and ammunition, which were on the road to Siliſtria, under the convoy of 8000 men, which the Marſhal's detachment attacked, and routed in a ſhort time. Notwithſtanding theſe operations of the war, we are aſſured that negociations are aſſiduouſly carrying on for a peace between Ruſſia and the Porte."

Extract of a letter from Warſaw, June 9.

"The preſent campaign between the Ruſſians and Turks is expected to be a very bloody one, as it muſt abſolutely decide the whole ſtruggle. The Grand Signior depends very much upon the good condition of his army and fleet; and has ſent poſitive orders to the Grand Vizir not to agree to any article for diſmembering the Ottoman empire; neither to give up Walachia or Moldavia, nor to agree to the independency of the Crimea, or the granting a free paſſage into the Black Sea. He has offered a certain ſum to compenſate the expences of the war, but it is not above one-fourth of the expences Ruſſia has been at. In the mean time we are aſſured that the Ruſſian army is in the beſt condition, that the campaign will open with vigour, and it is expected that two or three battles will put an end to the war.

Extract of a letter from London, June 28.

"Early on Saturday morning a whole length etching of the firſt Lord of the Treaſury, ſuſpended by a cord de con, was found hanging to the knocker of a certain houſe in Downing ſtreet, with the following inſcription: "May ſuch be the fate of all reformers of the religion of their country!"

FROM THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

To the EDITOR,

Turning over a Book of Chronicles, I met with the following Chapter; if you think it may be of uſe, pleaſe to give it to the Public.

A FRIEND TO THE KING.

1. AND lo! it came to paſs, that on the fourteenth day of the third month, Frederick, the kings friend and treaſurer, ſupported by Jeremiah, the cofferer of the king's houſhold, and by divers other Scribes, Phariſees, and Sadducees, came down to the general aſſembly of the ancients of the people.

2. And Frederick the treaſurer declared unto the ancients of the people, that the king's wrath was kindled againſt the men of Boſton, and againſt all the men of North-America, which is on the other ſide of the vaſt waters, called the Atlantic Ocean, as thou goeſt unto the uttermoſt ends of the earth.

3. Becauſe they had refuſed to ſuffer his meſſengers and tax-gatherers to take from them their Gold, and their ſilver, their ear rings, and their noſe-jewels, their flocks and their herds.

4. And, behold! Frederick the Treaſurer is near-ſighted, and not able to ſee the the things which are afar off; wherefore it had happened, that divers of the king's ſervants, who were men of Belial, and evilly inclined towards our lord the king, and towards his houſhold, took advantage of this infirmity.

5. And they ſaid unto Frederick the treaſurer, now go thou down to the Houſe of the ancients, even in the gate of the ancient Houſe of our lords the kings, who now ſleep with their fathers, and ſay thou, let the men of Boſton be firſt puniſhed, and let their firſt puniſhment be, that the king's ſervants and tax-gatherers be removed from among us.

6. And now, ſo the matter was, that by the eſtabliſhed laws o the country, no man could buy or ſell the timber for building o ſhips, the oil, and the pitch, and the tar, and other produce o that land, without the taxation of the tax-gatherers and ſervants of the king.

7. And it ſo happened, that all thoſe who carried on traffic with the men of Boſton, and that ſent them their fine linens, their purple, their ſcarlet, their velvets, and the works of cunning workmen, who know to work cunningly, in wood, and in ſtone, in carving, and in beaten gold, in fine ſilver, and in precious ſtones, to buy therewith, for themſelves, the merchandizes of the countries of America, when the heard theſe things, complained loudly to the elders of the people:

8. Saying, alas! alas! brethren, what are ye about to do? Behold! theſe men are altogether guiltleſs, ſince they are not unwilling to raiſe among themſelves, for the uſe of our lord the king, ſuch taxes as may be reaſonable and juſt, according to the degrees and cuſtoms of our forefathers, which alter not; and lo! are we not one people?

9. Howbeit, the ſervants of our lord the king cannot raiſe taxes, according to theſe degrees and cuſtoms, without the conſent of the ancients of the men of America; and the ancients of the people there utterly refuſe to give up ſuch their cuſtoms and uſages, which had been purchaſed for them by the blood of their forefathers.

10. Why therefore will ye puniſh them, being innocent? and lo! in ſo doing, ye will puniſh us alſo, ſeeing they are indebted unto us, and we are ſore afraid.

11. And behold! the King of France, and the King of Spain, who alſo have lands in that part of the earth, lift up their voices and cried aloud, ſaying,

12. O ye men of Boſton, and all that inhabit the continent, and alſo the iſles of North-America, come now over to us, and behold, we will preſerve to you all the rights obtained for you, and handed down to you, by the blood of your anceſtors, valiant men, and men of renown.

13. Let your wives, your concubines, your flocks, your herds, and your little ones, and all that is yours, reſt in ſafety: for behold! you ſhall trade with us, and we will be henceforth as one people, ſave only, that we will not hereafter ſay unto you, go now with us up unto the houſe of Rimmon, and bow ye yourſelves down before Rimmon, but ye ſhall worſhip the Lord your God after your own manner, and no man ſhall make you afraid.

14. Nevertheleſs, the men of America anſwered the kings of France and of Spain, ſaying, how ſhall we ſet our faces againſt our lord the king? How ſhall we ſeperate ourſelves from our elder brethren? for lo! are they not bone of our bone, and fleſh of our fleſh?

15. Doth not our bowels yearn over them, even as the bowels of Joſeph did yearn over his elder brethren, in the land of Egypt, when they came down thither, becauſe of the dearth that was in the land of Paleſtine?

16. Furthermore, wot we not, that our lord the king hath evil counſellors, men of Belial, about him?

17. And behold! it is the earneſt prayer of the men of America, the faithful ſubjects of our lord the King, that the king's enemies, the men of Belial, may be removed far from the preſence of our lord the king, and that he may ſee the things that belong to his peace, before they are hid from his eyes.

18. And behold! the kings of France and of Spain lift up their voices, and called upon the men of America, yet more and more vehemently.

19. But they anſwered again, and ſaid, nay, nay, but we will ſee how our lord the king will deal with us; peradventure the Angel of the Lord may appear unto him, and may open his eyes, and alſo the eyes of Frederick his friend who ſeeth dimly, and may ſhew our lord the king, that his evil counſellors are thoſe men of Belial, who heretofore ſerved the enemies of his Houſe, who ſat on the throne of our lord the king, whom the Lord God of Iſrael turned out in his wrath, and the God of Jacob rejected in his, for the diſpleaſure.

20. Nevertheleſs, one of theſe are the men of Belial ſeeking to eſtabliſh on the throne of our lord the king, who will ſay unto us, my Grandfather chaſtiſed you with whips, but I ſhall chaſtiſe you with ſcorpions.

21. And behold! the men of America waited the event.

CHARLESTOWN, (SOUTH CAROLINA.) AUGUST, 12.

On Friday laſt, about noon, we had ſome very ſharp thunder here, in which no fewer than ſix houſes, in different parts of the town, were ſtruck, but moſt providentially no lives were loſt, tho' the houſes were full of people. We have been favoured with the following from a gentleman who inhabits one of the houſes that were ſtruck. "My family was diſperſed in ſeveral rooms up ſtairs

end below; I was ſitting in a chair reading; a moſt violent exploſion made me ſhrink in the chair, I fell off, and found myſelf in a manner deaf; the room I was in, as well as every other room in the houſe, was filled with fire and ſmoke of the ſame appearance and ſmell as if from a gunpowder ſquib. Every other perſon in the houſe was affected in the ſame manner that I was. In one room the chimney was diſmantled, and the materials, which looked as if it flaſhing with gunpowder caſt to the oppoſite extremity of the room. In another room the wall was torn from top to bottom, and all the others variouſly ſplintered. Every room bears the appearance of having been flaſhed with gunpowder. No perſonal injury was ſuſtained."

It is very proper to remark, that none of the houſes that were ſtruck, were furniſhed with metal rods or conductors; and it has been further obſerved that none of the ſaid houſes were ſituated within a hundred feet of a good conductor.

On Friday laſt arrived here from Halifax, after a paſſage of eighteen days, his Majeſty's armed ſchooner St. John, commanded by Capt. William Grant, appointed for the Bahama ſtation in the room of the St. Lawrence, Capt. Ralph Dundaſs, gone to Boſton.

BOSTON, September 2.

From the MASSACHUSETTS SPY, September 1.

MR THOMAS,

THE freemen who were returned to ſerve as Grand Jurors at the Superior Court for this term, made their appearence in the Court-Houſe yeſterday; and before a numerous aſſembly, (Peter Oliver, Edmund Trowbridge, Foſter Hutchinſon, William Cuſhing, and William Brown, Eſquires ſitting on the bench as Judges,) they all to the number of twenty-two declined acting as Jurors for reaſon, which they had previouſly drawn up in writing and ſigned, and appointed to be read there by their Chairman, but the above ſaid Judges refuſing to hear the ſame openly read, deſired to have the reading of it to themſelves, which being complied with, the Jurymen withdrew from the Court-Houſe to the Exchange tavern, where they unanimouſly voted that in order to juſtify their refuſal to the world, their aforementioned reaſons ſhould be printed in the public papers——I ſend you a copy for that purpoſe, and am you humble ſervant,

A JURYMAN.

"BOSTON, Auguſt 30, 1774.

County of SUFFOLK.

"We who are returned by the ſeveral towns in this county, to ſerve as Grand Jurors at the Superior Court for this preſent term, being actuated by a zealous regard for peace and good order, and a ſincere deſire to promote juſtice, righteouſneſs and good government, as being eſſential to the happineſs of the community; would now moſt gladly proceed to the diſcharge of the important duty required in that department, could we perſwade ourſelves that by doing thus, it would tend to our reputation, or promote the welfare of our country: But when we conſider the dangerous inroads that have been made upon our civil conſtitution, the violent attempts now making to alter and annul the moſt eſſential part of our Charter, granted by the moſt ſolemn faith of Kings, and repeatedly recognized by Britiſh Kings and parliament; while we ſee the open and avowed deſign of eſtabliſhing the moſt compleat ſyſtem of deſpotiſm in this province, and thereby reducing the free born Inhabitants thereof to the moſt abject ſtate of ſlavery and bondage; we feel ourſelves neceſſarily conſtrained to decline being impannelled, for reaſons that we are ready to offer to the Court if permitted, which are as follows.

"Firſt. Becauſe Peter Oliver, Eſq; who ſits as chief Judge of this Court, has been charged with high crimes and miſdemeanors, by the late hon. Houſe of Repreſentatives, the grand inqueſt of this province; of which crimes he has never been legally acquited, but has been declared by that Houſe to be unqualified to act as Judge of that Court.

"Secondly. Becauſe by a late act of the Britiſh parliament, for altering the conſtitution of this province, the continuance of the preſent Judges of this Court, as well as the appointment of others, from the firſt day of July laſt is made to depend ſolely on the King's pleaſure, vaſtly different from the tenure of the Britiſh Judges; and as we apprehend they now hold their places, only in conſequence of that act all the judicial proceedings of the Court, will be taken as conceſſions to the validity of the ſame, to which we dare not conſent.

Thirdly. Becauſe three of the Judges, being the major part of the Court, namely, the ſaid Peter Oliver, Eſq; Foſter Hutchinſon, Eſq; and William Brown, Eſq; by taking the oath of Councellors, under the authority of the aforeſaid act, are (as we are informed) ſworn to carry into execution, all the late grievous acts of the Britiſh parliament, among the laſt of which is one, made oſtenſible for the impartial adminiſtration of juſtice in this province, but as we fear, really for the impunity of ſuch perſons, as ſhall under pretext of execution thoſe acts, murder any of the Inhabitants thereof, which acts appear to us to be utterly repugnant to every idea of juſtice and common humanity, and are juſtly complained of throughout America, as highly injurious and oppreſſive to the good people of this province, and manifeſtly diſtructive of their natural as well as conſtitutional rights.

"Fourthly. Becauſe we believe in our conſciences that our acting in concert with a Court ſo conſtituted and under ſuch circumſtances, would be ſo far betraying the juſt and ſacred Rights of our native lands, which were not the gift of Kings, but were purchaſed ſolely with the toil, the blood and treaſure of our worthy and revered anceſtors, and which we look upon ourſelves under the moſt ſacred and inviolable obligations to maintain, and to tranſmit whole and entire to our poſterity.

"Therefore we the ſubſcribers unanimouſly decline ſerving as Grand Jurors at this Court.

"Ebenzer Hancock,	Boſton,	Samuel Hobart,	Hingham,
Peter Boyer,	ditto,	Joſeph Poole,	Weymouth,
Joſeph Hall,	ditto,	William Bullard,	Dedham,
Thomas Craft, jun.	ditto,	Jonathan Day,	Needham,
James Ivers,	ditto,	Abijah Upham,	Stoughton,
Paul Revere,	ditto,	Moſes Richardſon,	Medway,
Robert Williams,	Roxbury,	Henry Plymton,	Medfield,
William Thompſon,	Brookline,	Lemuel Kallock,	Wrentham,
Abraham Wheeler,	Dorcheſter,	Joſeph Willet,	Walpole,
Joſeph Jones,	Milton,	Thomas Pratt,	Chelſea,
Nathaniel Belcher,	Braintree,	Nicholas Book,	Bellingham."

Laſt Tueſday being the day the Superior Court was to be holden here, the Chief Juſtice, Peter Oliver, Eſq; and the other Juſtices of the ſaid Court, together with a number of gentlemen of the bar, attended by the High and Deputy Sheriffs walked in proceſſion from the ſtate-houſe to the court-houſe, in Queen-ſtreet. When the Court were ſeated and the uſual proclamations made, a liſt of the names of the gentlemen returned to ſerve as Grand Jurors, was preſented to them, and the Court appointed Mr. Ebenzer Hancock, Foreman, but he refuſing to be ſworn, and the queſtion being put to them all, ſeverally, whether they would take the oath, they one and all refuſed; and being aſked whether they had any reaſons to offer for their thus refuſing; they anſwered they had, and that they were committed to writing; the Court requeſted to ſee them, but the Jurors refuſed giving the Court the original paper, unleſs they were firſt permitted to read it in Court, or after reading the Court would promiſe to return it to them again.

The Petit Jurors were then called for, and a liſt of their names being handed to the Court, they appointed Mr. Bartholowmew Kneeland, Foreman of the firſt Jury, and Mr. Nathan Frazer of the ſecond. Mr. Kneeland had the oath propoſed to him, which he declined taking, and being aſked for what reaſons, referred to a paper which he ſaid was drawn up with their unanimous conſent, and begged leave, to read it to the Court. The Court refuſed to hear the paper read, and the oath was propoſed to each Juror in order, and declined as by the Foreman. Their reaſons being demanded, they generally referred to the paper, till it came to the turn of Mr. Thomas Chaſe, who begged leave to read the paper then in his hand; but was told by the Chief Juſtice that he might give his own reaſons without reading the paper; to which he agreed, and ſaid that one of his reaſons was that Peter Oliver, Eſq; Chief Juſtice of the Court, ſtood impeached by the late hon. Houſe of Repreſentatives of this province in their own name, and in the name of this province, of divers high crimes and miſdemeanors.—Being aſked by the Chief Juſtice if he gave that as a reaſon for his refuſing to be ſworn, he anſwered "yes, that is one reaſon." The Court then called upon another of the Petit Jurors to be ſworn, but he refuſed, and referred to the paper for his reaſons, as aforeſaid.——The Chief Juſtice then deſired the Court might peruſe the paper, which ſhould be returned to the Jurors again; which was agreed to, read and returned. The Court then propoſed the ſame condition to the Grand Jury, which was complied with, and the contents delivered, which are inſerted in this day's paper, ſee the piece ſigned "A JURYMAN."

The reaſons of the Petit Jurors were as follows.

"BOSTON, Auguſt 30, 1774."

"SUFFOLK, ſs.

"To the Honourable Juſtices of the Superior Court of Judicature, Court of Aſſize, &c.

"May it pleaſe your Honours.

"We the ſubſcribers, returned by this county to ſerve as Petit jurors this term, beg leave to acquaint your Honours, that as the hon. Peter Oliver, Eſq; ſtands impeached by the late hon. Houſe of Commons of this province, in their own name and in the name of the people of this province, of high crimes and miſdemeanors; which impeachment with the reaſons therefore, as they are public, would be needleſs for us to repeat.

"We would alſo beg leave to acquaint your Honours, that as by a late act of the Britiſh parliament, the continuance of the Judges of the Superior Court, is ſince the firſt of July laſt, made to depend upon ſaid act, which it is apprehended places their dependance entirely upon the crown, and which is eſteemed a great infringment of the charter rights of this province.

"Taking the above premiſes into our moſt ſerious conſideration, we beg leave to acquaint your Honours, that we cannot in our conſciences, from a ſenſe of that duty we owe to our country, to ourſelves, and to poſterity, act againſt the united voice of this people:—therefore, beg your Honours will excuſe us when we ſay, we decline ſerving as Petit Jurors for this Court.

"(Signed)

"Joſiah Waters,	Ebenezer Swift,	Jonathan Parker,
Samuel Ridgeway,	Eliphalet Sawer,	Eben'r Kingſbury,
Nathan Frazer,	Thomas White,	Samuel Payſon,
Robert Wire,	Thomas Naſh,	Joſeph Moore,
Bartholom. Kneeland,	Nath'l Holbrook, jun.	Ralph Day,
Thomas Chaſe,	Elijah Jening,	Nathaniel Lewis,
John Cunningham,	Elijah Cuſhing,	Eliakim Cook,
Joſeph Brewer,	Ignatius Orcutt,	Joſeph Lovell,
Jacob ſharp,	Elijah Monk,	Elias Thaver,
Timothy Tileſtone,	Henry Stone,	Theodore Mann,
Samuel Sprague,	William Draper,	James Blake."

After the Court had read the papers, the Clerk of the Court, by order of the Chief Juſtice, aſked them Seriatim, if they would be ſworn, and every one refuſed. The Court ſaid they would conſider of their reaſons, and the Juries withdrew. The Court then adjourned to ten o'clock next day, when they met excluſive of Mr. Oliver, and to the inexpreſſible grief of their fellow citizens, went on to ſuch buſineſs as is uſually tranſacted without Juries.

The Courts of Portugal and Spain, at the time that every ſpecies of Britiſh manufactory is either very highly taxed, or entirely prohibited, have very lately taken off the duties from Tobacco, Rice, and ſome articles imported into their reſpective dominions from the Britiſh ſettlements in America, and allowing all the veſſels from that quarter free anchorage as their own natives. It may very naturally be inferred from hence that the American friendſhip is very ſtrenuouſly courted by the natural enemies of the mother country.

A Town meeting was held by adjournment at Faneuil-Hall, Tueſday laſt, and after liberty was voted for the laying out a brick Yard for the employment of the poor, the meeting was adjourned to Tueſday fortnight, in order to receive the report of a committee relative to filling up part of the town-dock.

The ſpirit of the people, was never known to be ſo great ſince the firſt ſettlement of the colonies, as it is at this time. People in the country for hundreds of miles, are prepared and determine to "DIE or be FREE."

We hear from Cambridge, that the anniverſary Lecture in Harvard-College, founded by the late Hon. Paul Dudley, Eſq; will be held on Wedneſday the 7th of Sept. next. The Exerciſe to begin at three o'clock,

We hear the Rev. Mr. Webſter, of Saliſbury, is to preach the Sermon.

Extract of a letter from LEICESTER, Auguſt, 1774.

"Yeſterday Mr. Paine, of Worceſter, was viſited by near 3000 people; notice was given of the intended viſit the day before from one town to another, though the warning was ſo ſhort, the above number collected and moſt of them entered the town before 7 o'clock in the morning; they all marched into the town in order, and drew up on the common, and behaved admirably well; they choſe a committee of 2 or 3 men from each company to wait upon Mr. Paine and demand a reſignation of his office as Councellor; that committee being large they choſe from among themſelves a ſub-committee, who went to his houſe, where he agreed to reſign that office, and drew up an acknowledgment, mentioning his obligation to the county for favours done him, his ſorrow for taking the oath, and promiſe that he never will act in that office contrary to the charter; after which he came with the committee to the common, where the people were drawed up in two bodies, making a lane between them, through which the committee and he paſſed and read divers times as they paſſed along, the ſaid acknowledgement; they then returned in a peaceable manner to ther own homes, except about five hundred who repaired to Rutland to demand the like promiſe from Col. Murray; when they arrived there they were joined by about one thouſand more from towns above, proceeding as they did at Worceſter in chuſing a committee, who went to the houſe, and being admitted enquired for Colonel Murray; his ſons informed them he was not at home, but ſet off for Boſton, the preceeding evening; the committee made report to the company, which did not give ſatisfaction, they inſiſted upon ſearching the houſe, which was thoroughly done, as alſo the barns, out houſe and ſtables, after which the committee wrote a letter to Colonel Murray, informing him that unleſs he reſigned his office by the tenth of September next, and publiſhed ſuch reſignation in the Boſton News-papers, he ſhould be waited upon again on his return home.

The People in this county ſeem determined to oppoſe all officers holding commiſſions otherwiſe than our Charter directs, and will to the laſt extremity oppoſe theſe unconſtitutional acts, and prevent their being executed in this country.——I heard there was a number marching to Hardwick, to viſit the Brigadier the ſame day they went to Worceſter and Rutland; but hearing he was not at home they diſperſed."

Town-meetings and county-meetings, are now held and calling in all parts of the province, a provincial congreſs is like to be ſoon appointed.

On monday laſt the freeholders and other inhabitants of Roxbury, held a meeting in that town and choſe their delegates for a county meeting.

September 5. On Wedneſday laſt, the new Diwan (conſiſting of the wretched Fugitives with whom the juſt indignation of their reſpective townſmen, by a well-deſerved expulſion, have filled this capital) uſurped the ſeats round the Council-Board in Boſton. Their deliberations have not hitherto tranſpired; and with equal ſecrecy, on Thurſday morning at half after four, about 260 troops embarked on board 13 boats at the Long-Wharf, and proceeded up Medford river, to Temple's Farm, where they landed, and went to the Powder-houſe on Quarry-hill, in Charleſtown bounds, whence they have taken 250 half barrels of powder, the whole ſtore, and cartied it to the Caſtle.

A detachment from the corps went to Cambridge, and brought off two field-pieces, which had lately been ſent there for Colonel Brattle's regiment. The preparations for this expedition cauſed much ſpeculation, as ſome who were near the Governor gave out that he had ſworn the committee of Salem ſhould recognize or be impriſoned; nay, ſome ſaid they would be put on board the Scarborough and ſent to England forthwith. The committee of Boſton ſent off an expreſs after ten on Wedneſday evening to adviſe their brethren of Salem of what they apprended was coming againſt them who received their meſſage with great politeneſs, and returned an anſwer purporting their readineſs to receive any attack they might be expoſed to for acting in purſuance to the laws and intereſt of their country as became men and chriſtians.

From theſe ſeveral hoſtile appearances the county of Middleſex took the alarm, and on Thurſday evening began to collect in large bodies, with their arms, proviſion and ammunition, determining by ſome means to give a check to a power which ſo openly threatned their deſtruction, and in ſuch a clandeſtine manner robb'd them of the means of their defence. And on Friday morning ſome thouſands of them had advanced to Cambridge, armed only with ſticks, as they had left their fire arms, &c. at ſome diſtance behind them. Some indeed had collected on Thurſday evening and ſurrounded the Attorney-General's houſe, who is alſo judge of Admiralty on the new Plan for Nova-Scotia; and being provoked by the firing of a piſtol from a window, they broke ſome glaſs, but did little more miſchief. The company however, concerned in this, were moſtly boys and negroes, who ſoon diſperſed.

On perceiving the concourſe on Friday morning the committee of Cambridge ſent expreſs to Charleſtown, who communicated the intelligence to Boſton, and their reſpective committees proceeded to Cambridge without delay. When the firſt of the Boſton committee came up they found ſome thouſands of people aſſembled round the court-houſe ſteps, and Judge Danforth ſtanding upon them, ſpeaking to the body, declaring in ſubſtance, that having now arrived at a very advanced age, and ſpent the greater part in the ſervice of the public, it was a great mortification to him to find a ſtep lately taken by him ſo diſagreeable to his country in which he conſcientiouſly had meaned to ſerve them, but finding their general ſenſe againſt his holding a ſeat at the council-board on the new eſtabliſhment, he aſſured them that he had reſigned ſaid office, and would never henceforth accept or act in any office inconſiſtent with the charter rights of his country; and in confirmation of ſaid declaration, he delivered the following certificate drawn up by himſelf and ſigned with his own hand, viz.

ALTHO' I have this Day made an open Declaration to a great Concourſe of People who aſſembled at Cambridge, that I had reſign'd my Seat at the Council Board, yet for the further Satisfaction of all, I do hereby declare under my Hand, that ſuch Reſignation has actually been made, and that it is my full Purpoſe not to be any way concerned as a Member of the Council, at any Time hereafter.

September, 2, 1774. S. DANFORH.

A true Copy, Atteſt. N. CUDWORTH, Cl.

Judge Lee was alſo on the court-houſe ſteps, and delivered his mind to the body in terms ſimilar to thoſe uſed by Judge Danforth, and delivered the following declaration alſo drawn up and ſigned by him, viz.

Cambridge, Sept. 2d, 1774.

AS great Numbers of the Inhabitants of the county are come into this Town ſince my ſatisfying thoſe who were met, not only by Declaration, but by reading to them what I wrote to the Governor at my Reſignation, and being deſirous to give the whole County and Province full Satisfaction in this Matter, I hereby declare my Reſignation of a Seat in the new conſtituted Council, and my Determination to give no further Attendance JOS. LEE.

A true Copy, Meſt. NATH. CUDWORTH, Cl.

Upon this a Vote was called for to ſee if the body was ſatisfied with the declarations and reſignations aboveſaid, and paſſed in the affirmative, nem. con.

It was then moved to know whether that body would ſignify their abhorrence of mobs, riots and the deſtruction of private property, and paſſed in the Affirmative, nem. con.

Col. Phips, the high Sheriff of the County, then came before the committee of the body and complained that he had been hardly ſpoken of for the part he had acted in delivering the powder in Charleſtown magazine to the ſoldiery; which the committee candidly conſidered and reported to the body that it was their opinion the high ſheriff was excuſeable as he had acted in conformity to his order from the commander in chief. Col. Phips alſo delivered the following declaration by him ſubſcribed, viz.

Colonel Phips's Anſwer to the Honourable body now in meeting upon the Common, viz.

THAT I will not execute any precept that ſhall be ſent me under the new acts of Parliament for the altering the Conſtitution of the province of the Maſſachuſetts-bay, and that I will recall all the veniries that I have ſent out under the new Eſtabbiſhment.

Cambridge, Sept. 2d, 1774. DAVID PHIPS.

A true copy, Teſt. NATH. CUDWORTH, Clk.

Which was accepted as ſatisfactory.

About 8 o'clock his Honour Lieut. Governor Oliver ſet off from Cambridge to Boſton, and informed Governor Gage of the true ſtate of matters, and the buſineſs of the people; which as his honor told the admiral, were not a mad mob, but the freeholders of the county, promiſing to return in two hours and confer further with them on his own circumſtance as preſident of the Council.—On Mr. Oliver's return he came to the Committee and ſignified what he had delivered to the body in the morning viz. that as the commiſſions of Lieut. Governor and preſident of the council, ſeemed tacked together, he ſhould undoubtedly incur his majeſty's diſpleaſure if he reſigned the latter, and pretend to hold the former; and no body appeared to have any objection to his enjoying the place he held conſtitutionally, he begged he might not be preſſed to incur that diſpleaſure at the inſtance of a ſingle county, while any other councellor held on the new eſtabliſhment. Aſſuring them however, that in caſe of the mind of the whole province collected in congreſs or otherwiſe appeared for his reſignation, he would by no means act in oppoſition to it. This ſeemed ſatisfactory to the committee, and they were preparing to deliver it to the body, when commiſſioner Hallowell came through the town on his way to Boſton. The ſight of that obnoxious perſon ſo inflamed the people that in a few minutes above 160 horſemen were drawn up and proceeded in purſuit of him on the full gallop. Capt. Gardiner of Cambridge firſt began a parley with one of the foremoſt, which cauſed them to halt till he delivered his mind very fully in diſſuaſion of the purſuit, and was ſeconded by Mr. Deavens of Charleſtown, and Dr. Young of Boſton. They generally obſerved that the object of the Body's attention that day ſeemed to be the reſignation of unconſtitutional Councellors, and that it might introduce confuſion into the proceedings of the day if any thing elſe was brought upon the carpet till that important buſineſs was finiſhed; and in a little time the gentlemen diſmounted their horſes and returned to the body.

But Mr. Hallowell did not entirely eſcape, as one gentleman of a ſmall ſtature paſſed on before the general body and followed Hal-

Iowell, who made the beſt of his way till he got into Roxbury, where Mr. Bradſhaw overtook and ſtopped him in his chaiſe, Hallowell ſnapped his piſtols at him, but could not diſengage himſelf from him till he quited the chaiſe and mounted his ſervant's horſe on which he drove into Boſton with all the ſpeed he could make; till the horſe falling within the gate he ran on foot to the camp, thro' which he ſpread conſternation telling them he was purſued by ſome thouſands, who would be in town at his heels and deſtroy all friends of government before them.

A Gentleman in Boſton obſerving the motion in the camp, and concluding, they were on the point of marching to Cambridge, from both ends of the town, communicated the alarm to Dr. Roberts then at Charleſtown ferry, who having a very fleet horſe brought the news in a few minutes to the committee, then at dinner. The intelligence was inſtantly diffuſed, and the people whoſe arms were neareſt ſent perſons to bring them, while horſemen were diſpatched both ways to gain more certain advice of the true ſtate of the ſoldiery. A greater fervour and reſolution probably never appeared among any troops. The diſpatches ſoon returning, and aſſuring the body that the ſoldiers ſtill remained, and were likely to remain in their camp, they reſumed their buſineſs with ſpirit, and reſolved to leave no unconſtitutional officer within their reach in poſſeſſion of his place. On this the committee aſſembled again, and drew up the paper of which the following is a copy, and at the head of the body delivered it to Lieut. Governor Oliver to ſign, with which he complied, after obtaining their conſent to add the latter clauſe implying the force by which he was compelled to do it. Mr. Maſon, clerk of the county of Middleſex, alſo engaged in his office to do no one thing in obedience to the new acts of Parliament impairing our charter.

Cambridge, Sept. 2, 1774.

I THOMAS OLIVER being appointed by his Majeſty to a ſeat at the Council Board, upon and in Conformity to the late Act of Parliament, entitled, an Act for the better Regulation of the Province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, which being a manifeſt Infringement of the Charter Rights and Privileges of this People; I do hereby, in Conformity to the Commands of the Body of this County now convened, moſt ſolemnly renounce and reſign my ſeat at ſaid unconſtitutional Board, and hereby firmly Promiſe and Engage, as a man of Honour and a Chriſtian, that I never will hereafter upon any terms whatſoever accept a ſeat at ſaid Board on the preſent novel and oppreſſive Plan of Government.

My Houſe at Cambridge being ſurrounded by about four thouſand People, in compliance with their Commands I ſign my Name.

THOMAS OLIVER.

The Gentlemen from Boſton, Charleſtown and Cambridge, having provided ſome refreſhment for their greatly fatigued brethren, they chearfully accepted it, took leave and departed, in high honour and well ſatisfied.

HAMPTON, September 22, 1774.

INWARD ENTRY.

Sloop Polly, Capt. Fox from New-York, with Bar Iron, and Anchors.
Sloop Suſanna, Capt. Eaſtwood from Barbadoes, with Ballaſt, and Caſh.
Schooner Three Friends, Capt. Hanſon from Barbaboes, with Rum, Brown Sugar, and Negroes.
Brig Bland, Capt. Danby, from London, with European Goods.
Sloop Liberty, Capt. Elderkin, from New-London, with Molaſſes, Apples, Potatoes, Onions, Butter, Cheeſe, Horſes, & Lumber.
Sloop Betſey, Capt. King, from Salem, with Pork, and Fiſh.
Thomas, Capt. Cowper, from Barbadoes and Turks-Iſland, with Rum, Sugar, and Salt.
Sloop Joſiah, Capt. Lenniſe, from Jamaica, with Rum, Sugar, Coffee, Pimento, Negroes, and Ginger.
Brig Hansford, Capt. Cornick, from Antigua, with Rum, and Muſcovado Sugar.
Sloop Favourite Betſey, Capt. Trehern, from Barbadoes, with Rum, Sugar, Salt, and Negroes.
Sloop Jenny, Capt. Sears, from Nevis, with Rum, Brown Sugar, and Cotton.
Brig St. Bees, Capt. Thompſon, from White Haven, with European Goods
Snow Hartley, Capt. Foſter, from Madeira, with Ballaſt.
Schooner Benj. Capt. Campbell, from Antigua, with Rum and Muſcovado Sugar,
Ship Suſanna, Capt. Bowye, from London, with European Goods.

CLEARED OUTWARD.

Brig Betſey, Capt. Edey, for Barbadoes, with Corn, Flour, Tobacco, Staves, Heading, and Shingles.
Ship Greenwood, Capt. Read, for Liverpool, with Tobacco, Tar Turpentine, Staves, Heading, and Plank.
Schooner Samuel, Capt. Shepherd, for Antigua, with Corn, Staves, Heading, and Shingles.
Sloop Succeſs, Capt. Bohanan, for Tortola, with Corn, Staves, and Plank.
Sloop Betſey, Capt. Avery, for Jamaica, with Scantling, and Shingles.
Brig John, Capt. Duncan, for Hiſpaniola, with Scantling, Plank, Staves, Shingles, and Rum.
Sloop Francis, Capt. Fowle, for Antigua, with Corn, Oats, Bread, Flour, Pork, and Shingles.
Schooner Neceſſary, Capt. Huſom, for Charleſtown, South Carolina, with Corn.

NORFOLK, September 22.

A DISCOURSE of THREE of the MEMBERS at the CONGRESS.

Pen. D. WELL is every thing ready to proceed when the glorious Saviours of America make their approach?

Virg. D. And therefore are we met, empowered to ſway the crowd of America, guide their votes, manage their purſes, perſons; fortunes, lives, to mount, where merit calls us high, and give us a whole world, for room to ſhine?

Pen. D. Our brother comes at laſt, but why ſo late brother?

Boſt. D. I have been taking Godly pains, to ſatisfy ſome ſcruples raiſed among weak brothers of our party that were ſtaggering in the cauſe.

Virg. D. What could they find t' object?

Boſt. D. They thought to arm againſt the King was treaſon;

Pen. D. I hope you ſet them right.

Boſt. D. Yes; and for anſwer, I produced this book, a Rebel in Scotland writ, to juſtify his countrymen for taking arms againſt the King deceaſed; wherein he proves that irreligious Kings may juſtly be depoſed and put to death.

Pen. D. To borrow arguments from Rebel Books, methinks was not ſo prudent.

Boſt. D. Yes, from the Devil, if it would help our cauſe: the author is indeed a rebel; the matter of the book is good and pious.

Virg. D. But one prime article of our aſſociation is to preſerve the king, his power, and perſon.

Boſt. D. That muſt be ſaid, you know, for decency; a pretty blind to make our ſhot ſecure.

Pen. D. But did the primitive chriſtians e'er rebel when under heathen lords? I hope they did;

Boſt. D. No ſure they did not; for they had not power; the conſcience of a people is their power.

Virg. D. Well the next article in our aſſociation has cleared the point again.

Pen. D. What is't? I ſhould be glad to find the king is no ſafer than needs muſt.

Virg. D. That in caſe of oppoſition from any perſon whatſoever?

Boſt. D. That's well, that's well; then the king is not excepted if he oppoſe us?

Virg. D. We are obliged to join as one, to puniſh all who attempt to hinder, or diſturb us.

Pen. D. 'Tis a plain caſe; the king's included in the puniſhment, in caſe they rebel againſt the people.

Virg. D. But how can he rebel?

Boſt. D. I'll make it out; rebellion is an inſurrection againſt the government; but they that have the power are actually the government. Therefore if the people have the power, the rebellion is in the king.

Pen. D. A moſt convincing argument for faction.

Boſt. D. For arming, if you pleaſe; but not for faction, for ſtill the faction is the feweſt number; ſo, what they call the lawful government is now the faction; for the moſt are ours.

Virg. D. Since we are ptoved to be above the king, I would gladly underſtand, whom we are to obey, or whither we are to be all kings together.

Boſt. D. Are you a member of this aſſociation, and aſk that queſtion? there is an article, that I may ſay, is as neceſſary as any in the creed: Namely, that we the ſaid aſſociates are ſworn to yield ready obedience, and faithful ſervice to the head which ſhall be deputed.

Pen. D. 'Tis moſt manifeſt by virtue of our aſſociation, we are all ſubjects to them whom the Congreſs ſhall appoint. The ——'s an officer that has betrayed his truſt, and therefore we will turn him out of ſervice.

Omnes. Agreed, Agreed.

On Tueſday laſt, was Run for, over the Race Courſe at Portſmouth, for 100 Guineas. Won by Thomas Field, Eſq's. Bay Mare, Miſs Alſop.

On Wedneſday, for the 50 Pounds. Won by Moor Fountlroy, Eſq's. Bay Mare, Tit Bit.

On Thurſday, for the 18 Pounds. Won by Mr. Applewight's Cheſnut Gelding.

THE Subſcriber having an Account againſt a certain Mrs. Neſbit, (Keeper of the Sign of the Bunch of Grapes) and having repeatedly demanded his money, to no Purpoſe; thought proper, that whenever he ſpent any money at that Houſe, to have it charged; which method he followed 'till the 20th day of January laſt, and then demanded his Account, which was accordingly given in: But on his Examination of the ſame, found ſo many more Articles charged to him than he could poſſibly have expected; from that time he made a firm Promiſe never to go in her Books again, which promiſe he is fully convinced he never broke; and ſince the above date, he has been preſented with an enormous Account for Liquor, ſaid to be contracted ſince that Date.—He means this as a Warning to thoſe who chooſe to go upon Credit at that HOUSE.

SAMUEL CALVERT.

Norfolk, Auguſt 17, 1774.

To Mrs. NISBETT, BUNCH of GRAPES.

MADAM,

I OBSERVE that you have anſwered the above publication (at leaſt ſome worthy good Sir, has done it for you) and at which I am not a little ſurprized; not ſo much at your weakneſs, it having I believe been natural enough to you, for many years paſt! but at the man who undertook ſo maſterly a piece in your defence. I obſerve, that he is not unfurniſhed with any one ingredient that makes the full compoſition of a midnight aſſaſſin, (I thank my ſtars he has miſſed his blow) and, as your Ladyſhip's fingers cannot write, nor can your Genius dictate, I hope you will not be angry at my now and then, taking notice of your author, as alſo ſome few others in the following lines; any thing that you or he can ſay againſt my character or credit, or that I ever was fond of ſaying any thing here that I would not repeat there, I will chearfully leave to the impartial public. I declare to you that (as low as your unjuſt inſinuation has been againſt my credit) I would not for a good round ſum have omitted anſwering your piece, nor would I for a good deal anſwer you hereafter, as there is no man leſs fond of a paper war, than myſelf, eſpecially with a woman, and with one of your ſtamp; and as the piece wherein I publiſhed you, contained my motives for ſo doing, I make no doubt but that the public will be fully ſatisfied with it. I know that there are ſome Gentry in this place, who have adviſed you to that which they would not do themſelves, and would bluſh to hear mention made of their large accounts now on your books and unpaid; perhaps you may think that you have a good deal Chagrin'd me by your piece in the Gazette, but I do aſſure you Madam, you have miſſed your aim: I expected that your anſwer would have been a good deal like what it was, when there were ſuch people (as above deſcribed) to adviſe you and ſuch catch penny ſcriblers to write for you, "thoſe whom the Cap may fit let them wear it;" you little thought that when you was ſo unjuſtly accuſing me, with ſpeaking ill of people behind their backs, that you was at the ſame time letting the public know that you was a very attentive liſtner to the diſcourſe of every private company in your Tavern; whether or no it was the duty of a Tavern-keeper, I leave to the impartial public.—Woe be to thoſe gentry before mentioned, ſhould they happen to be under your Ladyſhip's diſpleaſure! I publiſhed you becauſe I thought it a duty incumbent on every good man. I have now anſwered you becauſe I thought the public expected it, and ſhall ſay no more to you; not only becauſe I know it to be out of your power to hurt my character, but that it would be diſagreeable to the public. Good heavens! could Shakeſpeare return and ſee his proverbs ſo miſapplied, as they are by your undertaker: how is it poſſible, Madam, that I could filch from you your good name; when I declare upon my honour, I never knew you to be poſſeſſed of one? And I declare to you, that if you with your hungry ſcribler troubles the public any more, I will ring into your ears ſuch a peal of teſtimony of the truth of my aſſertions, that thoſe gentry before deſcribed, ſhall be aſhamed of dabling in the dirty water which your Ladyſhip has made. I ſhall now conclude with giving you a piece of advice; look back in your paſt life and repent you of your ſins; and if you have money to pay ſcriblers, ſtop and pay me my balance, or ſend it to your indigent Huſband, now in North-Carolina. Follow this advice; adieu.

SAMUEL CALVERT.

Norfolk, September 22, 1774.

York-Town, September 10, 1774.

PHILIP MILLS an indented ſervant, was ſent to Mr. George Kelly, at Norfolk, on Tueſday the 30th of Auguſt laſt, on the Subſcriber's buſineſs, and is not yet returned: As he received upwards of Seven Pounds on the Subſcriber's order, it is ſuppoſed he is gone off with the money. He is a Cabinet-Maker by trade, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, round ſhouldered, has a large noſe, brown Hair. On the fore-finger of his right-hand, is a large wart, and on one of his hips, a ſmall ſwelling about the ſize of a marble. His cloathing was a blue broad cloth coat, brown cloth veſt, and green cloth breetches. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant within 10 miles of Norfolk, and ſecures him in Norfolk gaol, ſhall receive Forty Shillings, and Five Pound if at any greater diſtance. Whoever takes him up, is deſired to ſecure what money he may have about him.

HENRY MANN.

For CHARTER to any Part of EUROPE.

THE New SHIP POLLY, RALPH ELLIOT Maſter; Burthen about Five Hundred Hogſheads. —— For terms apply to Captain ELLIOT, or

GREENWOOD, RITSON, & MARSH.

NORFOLK, September 20, 1774.

FOR CHARTER,

to any part of Europe, or Weſt-Indies; the Snow HARTLEY, EDWARD FOSTER MASTER; burthen Four-hundred & Twenty Hhd's, or Ten thouſand Buſhells. For terms apply to

GREENWOOD, RITSON, & MARSH.

Norfolk, September 20, 1774.

For LIVERPOOL, the BRIG MOLLY, JOHN COLLINS, MASTER;

will ſail in a month—can take in (beſides what's already engaged) about fifty Hhds. of tobacco, on liberty of Conſignment. For terms, apply to

GREENWOOD, RISTON, & MARSH.

Norfolk, September 6, 1774.

THIS is to give notice, that WILLIAM BROOK COTTON MASTER of a Veſſel called the DOVE, in Paſquotank river has gone off with POLLY GRIFFIN, wife to the ſubſcriber, milnwright, in Paſquotank county, North-Carolina; they have already run me in debt, about one hundred pounds in Paſquotank. I therefore, deſire and forbid any perſon, or perſons, not to give the ſaid WILLIAM BROOK COTTON, and POLLY GRIFFIN, any credit on my account, as no payment will ever be made by me. Whoever will apprehend and ſecure the ſaid WILLIAM BROOK COTTON, and POLLY GRIFFIN, ſhall have a Reward of FIVE POUNDS, North-Carolina Money.

JOHN GRIFFIN.

N. B. It is deſir'd of any, who may apprehend the ſaid couple; to ſecure what money or goods they may have about them, as I have the ſaid WILLIAM BROOK COTTON's Bond for Five-hundred Pounds. I alſo forbid all perſons, to harbour or lodge them.

J. G.

September 22. 1774,

JUST IMPORTED in the Brig Bland, Capt. Danby from London, and to be ſold by the Subſcriber at his Store, oppoſite the Market: Bottled Port Wine, Porter bottled, Sugar, Cheeſe, Cotton Checks, ſtrip'd Holland, Iriſh Linens, Oznabrigs; with a variety of other Goods too tedious to mention.

ALEXANDER WISEMAN.

Norfolk, September 22d, 1774.

THE Subſcribers have for Sale, barrelled Pork and Beef, Weſt-India and Northward Rum, Coffee, Pimento, Cotton on the Seed, and a quantity of choice new Butter juſt come to hand.

ROBERT GRAY, & Co.

Norfolk, September 20, 1774.

WAS taken up in Norfolk County, a BULL unmarked, about two Months ago: any Perſon that can lay a juſt Claim, may have the ſaid Bull, upon paying as the Law directs by applying to the Subſcriber, near the Southern-Branch, Norfolk County. He is poſted and appraiſed at One Pound, Six Shillings.

JOHN NASH.

RICHMOND-TOWN, Auguſt 31, 1774.

RUN away, from the ſubſcriber, laſt night, an indented ſervant man, named DAVID ALEXIS, by trade a ſilverſmith; about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high; he is a ſmall thin man, of a fair complexion, has long black hair, which he generally wears club'd or twiſted: had on a mix'd forreſt cloth coat, an old red waiſtcoat, and black velvet breeches; he is an artful cunning fellow, and endeavour to paſs as a ſoldier, deſerted from one of the regiments in Boſton; he came in laſt ſpring in the Brilliant, Capt. Miller, from London to York-river. Any perſon that will apprehend him, and ſecure him, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive THREE POUNDS Reward, beſides what the law allows.

All maſters of veſſels, or others, are forewarn'd from taking him off the Continent, at their peril.

WILLIAM RICHARDSON.

THE Subſcribers have lately arrived from Philadelphia, and have begun to carry on the Sail-Making Buſineſs in this Place, they promiſe themſelves encouragement, from their abilities to execute any Buſineſs they may be entruſted with, on as low terms as any in town. They can be recommended for diligence, ability, probity and diſpatch; by a Gentleman of a reſpectable character.

THOMAS STEWART.
JOSEPH MOULDER.

N. B. We carry on the Buſineſs at a Loft on Mr Jamieſon's Wharf, and will be found there, or at Mr. Bryan's, in Church Street. 3 w.

NORFOLK, September 15, 1774.

FOR SALE,

THE SLOOP NONPAREIL, Burthen 3200 Buſhels; Built for private Uſe, and of an eaſy Draught of Water—Four Years Old, and well fited For Terms, apply to

NICHOLAS B. SEABROOK.

Norfolk, September 14, 1774.

POETRY.

Toasts for the Year, 1774.

TO the H***s let me toaſt—'Tis to one I aſpire:
May this be my laſt, if aught elſe I deſire!

THE mother's beauty join'd to father's wit,
Will claim a bumper to the blooming P****.

MY Toaſt and my Liquor ſhall both be divine:
I drink to the B****ks, and Champagne is my wine.

TO toaſt little R*** without money's no ſhame;
And now ſhe's a fortune—Why? toaſt her again.

I FILL the glaſs to ſprightly Ann,
The female's envy, the deſire of man;
She checks each wanton fancy of the mind:
We dare not hope, yet die to have her kind.

O FOR a Muſe of fire and ſmoke! to tell
Th' encreaſing glories of this flame clad Hell!
To ſing of noiſe to mortal ears unknown,
And bear diſcription to Britannia's throne!
But ah! it beggar'd all—'Twas, great, 'twas fine,
'Twas glorious, vaſt, magnificent, divine!
At once 'twas lovely, horrid, and ſupreme,
The Parſon's ſubject, and the Poet's theme;
A fund of horror for poetic lay,
A lively painting of the Prieſt's Laſt Day!
'Twas glimmering Hope and black Deſpair combin'd,
'Twas livid Light with tenfold Darkneſs join'd!
Long was the conteſt doubtful, while by turns,
Now Smoke prevails, and now the Welkin burns;
Thunder and flame at length uſurp the prize,
And complicated horrors rend the ſkies.
Such were the Naval Sports, to Portſmouth Town
Which drew the gaping crouds of London down;
Which bade a monarch quit the fond embrace,
Half-wak'd, and mount, at dawn of Day his chaiſe;
Yawn, rub his eyes, new regions to explore,
And viſit realms unknown to him before!
Yet if, Great Sir, your Poet might adviſe,
You had not op'd at ſuch an hour your eyes,
But in your Charlotte's arms uxurious lay,
Till the broad ſun proclaim'd meridian day;
Nor yet had naval Sports remain'd unknown,
But Kew ſupplied a Portſmouth of her own.
Where is the Knight, whoſe oriental Soul
In a ſmall ſpace contracts th' extenſive whole,
Bids ſcenes unknown beneath your windows riſe,
And mimic Londons charm your wond'ring eyes?
To Brentford he ſhall bid your navy ſail,
And kindly launch them on your own canal.
Nor wonder at the thought, all ye who read;
Th' Hiſtoric Page affords an equal deed.
One Lemuel Gulliver's puiſſant hand
Led by a ſtring to Lilliputia's ſtrand
Blefuſcu's navy o'er the watry way,
Whoſe ready fleets his guiding hand obey.
Let our Sir Gulliver the thought purſue,
And from Spithead our navy lead to Kew.
Nor hard the taſk—The well made-cable line
To Edgecumbe's lordly noſe he firſt muſt join—
An equal rope thro' Pye's and Spry's muſt run,
And tye three mighty Admirals in one:
The lengthen'd line to Sandwich let him give,
'Tis done—Needs muſt whene'er the D—l drive.'
And now, Sir Knight, 'tis your's to raiſe anew,
With plaſtic hand, the varying form of Kew;
All things muſt change obedient to your whim,
And Navies ride where Ducks were uſ'd to ſwim.
This melon-ground, and that potatoe bed,
Be one the Iſle of Wight, and one Spithead.
— — — —
— — Cætera Deſunt.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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WOOLLENS.

The Subſcriber has juſt received in, per the KINGSTON Packet, Captain JOSEPH TURNER from HULL. A large Aſſortment of Coarſe WOOLLENS, viz.

SIX QUARTER Cloths with neceſſary Trimmings: and other ſmall Packages (value about 40l. ſterl. each.) Conſiſting of Coarſe Duffels, Frizes, Fearnoughts, Half Thicks, Bearſkins, KENDAL Cottons, Negro Blanketing, Bed Blankets, White Plading, Ruggs of different Kinds and other Goods, which he will ſell reaſonable for Caſh or ſhort Credit.

JOHN STONEY.

N. B. He has likewiſe for ſale, Seine Twine, flat and ſquare Bar Iron, Weſt-India Rum, Lead-ſhot; Coals in ſaid veſſel, &c.

Norfolk, September 14, 1774.

PAINTING, CARVING, and GILDING, of SHIPPING in the LONDON TASTE, executed in the neateſt Manner by the ubſcriber:

SUCH as Ships Heads, Taffarells, quarter-pieces and Badges.——Gentlemen who are pleaſed to Favour him with their Commands, may depend on the greateſt Punctuality and Diſpatch.——All ſorts of ornamental Embelliſhments in Painting, will be don in the moſt approved Taſte.

Colonel VEAL's Wharf, Portſmouth, July 27, 1774. } THOMAS MASON from London.

RUN away from the Subſcriber in Halifax county in Virginia, a convict ſervant boy named ISAAC HART: calls himſelf a Jew, is about ſixteen or ſeventeen years of age, dark complexioned and has a down look; is about five feet three or four inches high, has nothing very remarkable about him except his ear, which turns in towards his head in a very uncommon manner. Whoever delivers the ſaid boy to Myſelf, or to Mr. SAMUEL DAVIES at Peterſburg, ſhall receive Forty Shillings if taken within one hundred and above fifty miles from home, and in proportion for a greater diſtance.

RICHARD BAYNE.

September 3d, 1774. ‡

JAMES HALDANE,

COPPER-SMITH, and BRASS FOUNDER, in CHURCH STREET near the CHURCH, NORFOLK.

Continues to carry on his BUSINESS as Uſual

MAKES and Sells all ſorts of Copper Work, viz. Stills, Brewing Coppers, Sugar Boilers, Fullers, and Hatters Coppers, Braſs MILL Work, Capuchin Plate-Warmers, Tea-Kitchins, all ſorts of Ship, Fiſh, and Waſh Kettles, Stew Pans, Dutch Ovens, Tea Kettles, Sauce Pans, Coffee and Chocolate Pots, &c. at the moſt Reaſonable Rates; He gives the beſt Prices, for Old Copper, Braſs, Pewter or Lead.

Thoſe who are ſo obliging as favour me with their employ in the mending or tinning Old Work, may depend on having them ſoon done, and in the neateſt and compleateſt manner.

JAMES HALDANE.

N. B. He makes and mends all Sorts of Pewter Worms for Stills, &c. and Plummers Work, ſuch as Leaden Ciſterns for catching Rain Water; Ship and Houſe Work, &c. &c.

Norfolk, Auguſt 16, 1774.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS on the 19th of June laſt paſt, a certain JOSEPH THORP was entruſted with a conſiderable ſum, of Half Johannes, of nine penny weight, to be delivered by him at QUEBEC; and as he has not yet made his appearance there, with other ſuſpicious circumſtances, it is apprehended he is gone off with the money. He is a native of ENGLAND, about ſix feet high, ſwarthy complexion, very dark keen eyes, and pitted with the ſmall pox; of a ſlender make, ſtoops as he walks, talks rather ſlow, with ſome ſmall impediment in his ſpeech. He lived ſome time in BOSTON, from whence he removed to QUEBEC, aſſuming the character of a merchant in both places; he was alſo once in trade in NEW-CASTLE, VIRGINIA, and has a brother ſettled there. It is believed he went on board Captain JOHN F. PRUYM, for ALBANY, and took with him a blue caſimir, and a dark brown cloth ſuit of cloaths.

Whoever ſecures the ſaid JOSEPH THORP in any of his Majeſty's gaols on this continent, ſhall be entitled to ten per cent. on the ſum recovered, and the above reward of Fifty Pounds when convicted. Apply to CURSON and SETON of NEW-YORK; JOSEPH WHARTON, junr. of Philadelphia; ROBERT CHRISTIE, of Baltimore; JAMES GIBSON, and Co. Virginia; JOHN BONDFIELD of Quebec; MELATIAH BOURNE, or JOHN ROWE of Boſton. It is requeſted of thoſe who may have ſeen this JOSEPH THORP, ſince the 19th of June laſt paſt, or know any thing of the rout he has taken, that they convey the moſt early intelligence thereof to any of the above perſons; or GREENWOOD, RITSON, & MARSH, in Norfolk; the Favor will be gratefully acknowledged.

*** All Maſters of veſſels are forewarned from taking him off the Continent.

COFFEE to be Sold CHEAP for CASH, or on Short CREDIT, by

HARMANSON and HARVEY,

NORFOLK, September 1ſt, 1774.

ANY Perſon that wants BILLIARD BALLS of any Size, may have them, or old ones turned over, by applying to

HARDRESS WALLER, Church-Street.

Norfolk, September 13th, 1774.

IMPORTED in the laſt Ships from BRITAIN, and to be ſold by the Subſcriber at Captain FRANCIS PEART'S: Fine and Coarſe HATS, Broad CLOTHS, white and coloured FUSTIANS, JENNETS Shapes for VESTS and BREETCHES; Silk and Thread STOCKINGS, Mens SHOES; and a ſmall parcel of the moſt approved BOOKS.

JOHN PEW.

NORFOLK, Sep. 14, 1774

THE Subſcriber at his Manufactory, or at his Store in Church-Street, Continues to make and ſell all ſorts of Candle and Soap, at the loweſt Prices.——He is willing upon having a moderate Allowance for Trouble, to manufacture Tallow for any Gentleman or Family, who may have a Quantity for that Purpoſe: the Terms will be eaſy—thoſe may apply as above,

MORTO BRIEN.

N. B. Without Flattery, he can aſſure the Public in general, that he is fully qualified to do any Piece of Work, in the Way he profeſſes; as ſuch he has been known by many Gentlemen who have been ſo good as to Favour him with Employment.

NORFOLK SEPTEMBER 14, 1774.

I DO hereby give Notice, that the Partnerſhip of HARGRAVES & ORANGE is Diſſolved by mutual Agreement: Mr. HARGRAVE having purchaſed my Part of the Stock, has taken the Whole on himſelf.

Thoſe who have any Demands againſt ſaid Concern, are deſired to apply to Mr. HARGRAVE.

WILLIAM ORANGE.

Norfolk, September 13th, 1774.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE NEW CASTLE COALS on board the Brigantine COUNTESS, JOHN SMITH Maſter, lying off the County Wharf, at One Shilling per Buſhel. Apply to the Captain on board, or at Mr. JOHN BROWN's Store.

JOHN SMITH.

N. B. A good Price will be allowed for White and Red Oak Hhd. Staves of the following Dimenſions; 3 feet 6 Inches long, 3-thalf Inches wide, and 3-4ths of an Inch thick on the Heart Edge, delivered on Board ſaid Veſſel.

Norfolk, September 5th, 1774.

ALL perſons indebted to JOHN HUNTER, late of NORFOLK Borough, deceaſed; are deſired to make ſpeedy payment to the ſubſcriber: And thoſe who have any demands againſt the Eſtate, are deſired to bring in their Accounts properly atteſted, that they may be diſcharged.

JOSEPH HARDING, Adminiſtrator

September 8, 1774. 2 w.

HAVING taken Mr. Fouſhee into Partnerſhip the 20th of April laſt; we are very deſirous to ſettle our old Concern We therefore beg, that thoſe indebted will either diſcharge their Accounts or give bond.——Mr. Andrew Martin will call on them for that purpoſe; and as we have already given great indulgence, we hope our friends will comply with this reaſonable Requeſt.

RAMSAY & TAYLOR.

Norfolk, Auguſt 30th, 1774. ‡

WHEREAS the partnerſhip of BEGG, and ALLASON, diſolves the firſt of October; all perſons who have any demands againſt them are deſired to bring in their accounts that they may be ſettled; and thoſe who are indebted to the Concern, are requeſted to make ſpeedy Payment.

JOHN BEGG

JOHN ALLASON

Norfolk September 7th, 1774.

THE ſubſcriber having ſold on commiſſion, for John Sym Eſq; a quantity of Flour payable in April laſt, for which he has not received one ſhilling. And ſince, has diſpoſed of another quantity payable at the enſuing October court; begs leave to acquaint thoſe, who are not punctual at the next meeting, that he will either deliver up their notes and accounts to the above Gentleman, or bring ſuit for the ſame immediately, as he ſhall direct.

I have for ſale, a genteel Poſt Chaiſe, very little made uſe of, which may be had at firſt coſt, by applying to

MATTHEW PHRIP.

Norfolk, Auguſt 28, 1774.

For Charter to any Part of EUROPE.

THE Ship SPARLING, WILLIAM PRIESTMAN Maſter, Burthen about 500 Hogſheads, 13000 Buſhels, or 2500 Barrels.——For Terms, apply to

JOHN LAWRENCE & Co.

WHO have juſt imported in ſaid veſſel from Liverpool, Iriſh Linens, Oznaburgs, Kendal Cottons, Felt Hats, Sail Canvas, Mold and Dipt Candles, Hard Soap, Nails, Loaf Sugar, fine Salt, Coals, Queen's China Plates in ſmall Crates, Seine Twine, bottled Beer, Cheeſe, &c. &c. &c.

They have alſo for Sale Weſt India Rum, Old Spirits, Muſcovado Sugar, Coffee, Ginger, Pimento, Molaſſes, Madeira Wine, &c.

Norfolk, Auguſt 30, 1774. †

NORFOLK: Printed by WILLIAM DUNCAN and Co. by whom Advertiſements, Eſſays, and Articles of News from VIRGINIA, NORTH-CAROLINA, and MARYLAND, will be gratefully Received, and duly Inſerted.—Advertiſements, of a moderate Length, for 3s. the firſt time, and 2 s. each time after.—Price of the PAPER, 12 s. 6d. per Annum.